

TOBACCO USE

Current cigarette smokers:

- In 2004, twenty percent of Montana adults reported that they currently smoked cigarettes.
- The prevalence of smoking among Montana adults has remained virtually unchanged since 1990 (data not shown prior to 2000).
- Ten percent of adults aged 65 and older were current smokers, substantially less than adults in younger age classes ($\geq 19\%$).
- Self-reported smoking was inversely associated with education levels. Ten percent of adults with a college degree reported that they currently smoked cigarettes, significantly less than other educational attainment levels.
- Adults whose household incomes were less than \$25,000 per year ($\geq 28\%$) were significantly more likely to report being a current smoker than adults in higher income households ($\leq 18\%$).
- Substantially more non-White or Hispanic adults (35%) reported that they smoked cigarettes than White, non-Hispanic adults (19%). Montana American Indian/Alaska Native adults had the highest prevalence of current cigarette smoking (44%).
- The prevalence of current smoking among adults with disability (24%) was significantly higher than among adults without disability (19%).
- In 2004, smoking status was not related to location of residence within the state.

Note: A current smoker is defined as someone who has ever smoked 100 cigarettes and who now smokes every day or some days.

Quit smoking for at least one day in past year*:

- In 2004, about one-half (52%) of current smokers reported that they quit smoking for at least one day in the past year.
- The prevalence of smokers who quit smoking for at least one day in the past year has remained relatively constant over time.
- Smokers aged 65 and older (37%) were less likely to report that they quit smoking for at least one day in the past year than smokers aged 34 and younger ($\geq 61\%$).
- Educational attainment and household income levels had little impact on reported efforts to quit smoking for at least one day in the past year, though wide confidence intervals may have obscured differences.
- Just 50 percent of White, non-Hispanic Montana adults reported quitting smoking for at least one day in the past year, while 69 percent of non-White or Hispanic Montana adults reported such behavior.
- Disability status and location of residence within the five health planning regions had little impact on reports of having quit smoking for at least one day in the past year among Montana adults.

*Note: * Denominator is current smokers*

Current smokeless (spit) tobacco users:

- Seven percent of Montana adults reported that they currently used smokeless tobacco in 2004.
- Self-reported smokeless tobacco use among Montana adults has remained approximately the same since 1990 (data not shown prior to 2000).
- Substantially more males (13%) reported using smokeless tobacco than females (1%).
- Adults aged 65 and older (1%) were significantly less likely to report using smokeless tobacco than other age groups.
- Significantly more Montana adults living in the Eastern health planning region of the state (9%) reported spit tobacco use than adults living in the Northwest region of the state (5%).

Note: A current smokeless tobacco user is one who reported that they currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or both.

Healthy People 2010 Objectives:

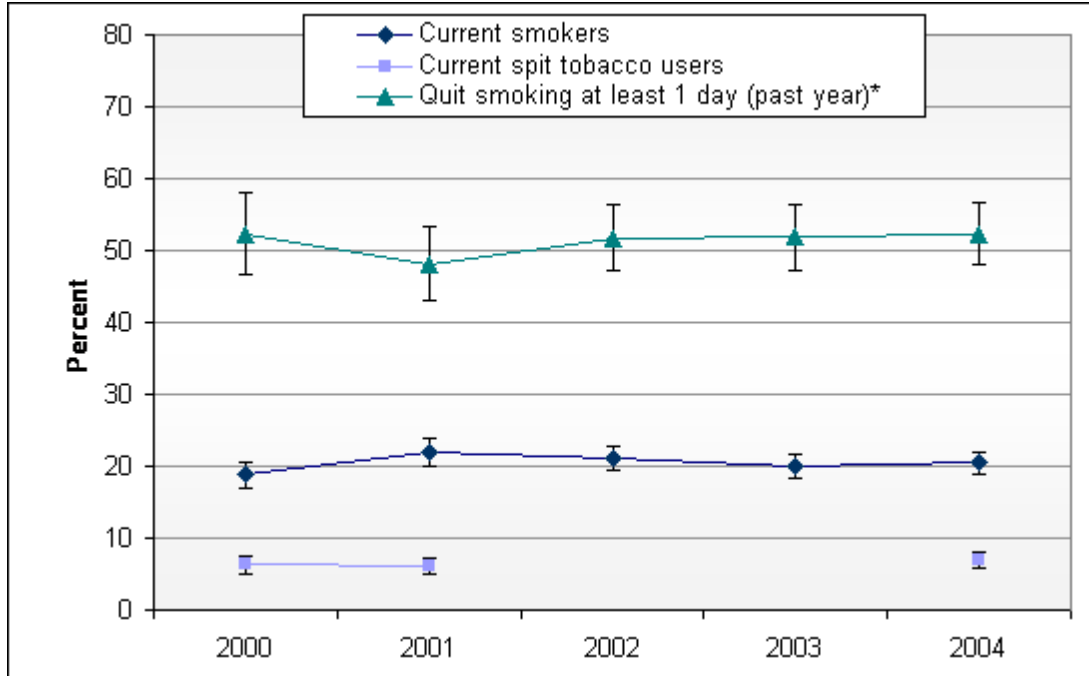
27-1a. Reduce cigarette smoking by adults to at less than 12 percent.

27-1b. Reduce use of spit tobacco by adults to less than 0.4 percent.

27-5 Increase smoking cessation attempts by adult smokers to at least 75 percent.

[Table 12. Tobacco Use, Montana Adults, 2004]

[Figure 12. Tobacco Use and Quit Smoking, Montana Adults, 2000-2004]



* Denominator is current smokers

Figure 12. Tobacco Use and Quit Smoking, Montana Adults, 2000-2004.